

SLEEPING FAMILY BRUTALLY SLAIN

Mrs. Charles E. Burner and Her
Three Little Children Are
Murdered.

MUTILATED BODIES FOUND

Skull of Each Victim Had Been
Crushed—Husband and
Father Missing.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
LURAY, VA., January 3.—Mrs. Chas. E. Burner and her three children—James Hamilton, five years old; Walter, four years old; and a baby, one year old—were slain in their mountain home while they slept last night, and their mutilated bodies were found this morning by children of a neighbor who had gone to the home on an errand. The Burner home is about five miles from Luray, at the base of the Massanutten Mountain. It is in an isolated place, and details of the crime are hard to obtain.

The husband and father, is said to have come to Luray this morning on his way to the home of a friend near Ridge. It is said there were strained relations between Burner and his wife, dating back about one year, when Burner desperately wounded a man, for which he was sent to the State road gang, and had only been at home about thirty days.

MONUMENT IS DESTROYED

Memorial to Prof. Mitchell, on Top of
Mt. Mitchell, Destroyed.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., January 3.—Unknown persons dynamited and entirely destroyed the monument to Prof. Elsie Mitchell, erected on the top of Mt. Mitchell, a high mountain peak, according to advices reaching Asheville to-day. The monument, which was composed of a mixture of bronze and lead, was a fine specimen of the work of the University of North Carolina. It was the gift of the State and had been erected on the top of the peak to mark the last resting place of Prof. Mitchell. The monument will be replaced.

NAVAL EXHIBITION AT FAIR

Department Plans for Instructive
Display at San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, January 3.—The United States Navy will have an instructive exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, part of which will be installed in the Palace of Machinery and part in the Palace of Liberal Arts. There will be a model of the United States Navy, a collection of the models of the numerous ships from the historic old frigate Constitution up to the latest super-dreadnought Oklahoma.

COTTON EXPORTS INCREASING

Galveston and New Orleans Biggest
Shippers—England Largest Buyer.

WASHINGTON, January 3.—Steadily increasing shipments of cotton abroad were recorded during the week ending Saturday, December 26, 6,671 bales went from American ports to foreign ports, according to announcements at the Treasury Department. Saturday, December 26, 6,671 bales went from American ports to foreign ports, according to announcements at the Treasury Department.

POPE ARRANGES EXCHANGES

His Promises of Kaiser and King
George to Facilitate Plan.

ROME, January 3.—Pope Benedict continues to work indefatigably in his efforts to reduce the sufferings caused by the war. It is asserted in Vatican circles that he has received cordial answers from both Emperor William and King George, promising their assistance in arranging for an exchange of prisoners who are incapable of further fighting.

FORT TO COST \$3,000,000

Work Is Begun on Fortification of Los
Angeles Harbor.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., January 3.—Construction of the placements for coast defense batteries at Fort McArthur on Point Mirra, Los Angeles harbor, was begun yesterday by the United States government. Nearly \$2,000,000 is to be spent on the batteries, while the entire fort is expected to cost about \$3,000,000.

BURDEN ON AMERICAN JEWS

Their Responsibility for Preserving
Customs and Ideals of Race.

ST. LOUIS, January 3.—"Responsibility for preserving Jewish customs and ideals now rests almost wholly with the American Jews," declared Louis D. Brandeis, of Boston, in an address to-day before the Knights of Zion, in annual convention here.

NEW YORK CITY DEATH RATE

Record in 1914 Lowest Ever Attained,
Department Report Shows.

NEW YORK, January 3.—New York's death rate for the year just closed was 13.49 per 1,000 of population, according to the figures made public yesterday by the city department of health. This, the department's report states, marks the lowest death rate ever attained in this city and has "definitely placed this city among the most healthful of the largest cities of the world."

TROOPS TO LEAVE COLORADO

Regulars Will Be Ordered Back to Fort
Oglethorpe This Week.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., January 3.—The Eleventh Cavalry, under Colonel James T. Dickert, which has been in Trinidad, Col., since last May, on account of mine troubles in that section, will begin the homeward journey to Fort Oglethorpe this month, according to telegrams received at the army post yesterday. This information states that tentative plans have been made for the first squadron to start home January 6, and the remainder of the regiment a few days later.

MORE MINES ADRIFT

Reopening of Ship Traffic Between
Sweden and Finland Postponed.

STOCKHOLM (via London), January 3.—The reopening of ship traffic with Sweden has been postponed, owing to new information received from the Swedish government issued a general warning that mines were adrift, and sent mine sweepers over all these waters. Fear is expressed that whole German and Russian mine fields have broken loose from their anchorages. One mine has exploded violently in Kalmar Sound.

SERVIAN GENERALS RETIRE

Emperor Accepts Applications of Von
Frank and Przysobski.

VIENNA, January 3 (via London).—Emperor Francis Joseph has accepted the retirement applications of General von Frank, commander of the Fifth Army Corps, and Field Marshal Arthur Przysobski. Both were captured in Serbia. General von Frank, who occupied Belgrade on December 1, retires, it is announced, owing to ill health.

VON HINDENBURG GRATEFUL

Gives Thanks for New Year's Wishes
From Friends in Europe and America.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE EAST, POLAND, January 3 (via Berlin to London).—Field Marshal von Hindenburg, the German commander in Poland, has requested the press to express his heartfelt thanks for the New Year's wishes sent him by so many friends in Europe and America that he is unable to answer them personally.

RAILWAY SHOPS REOPEN

Work Resumed Following Nearly a
Month of Idleness.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 3.—After nearly a month of idleness Southern Pacific shops at Sacramento, Cal.; Berkeley, Cal.; Sparks, Nev.; Oakland, Cal.; Portland, Ore.; Danvers, Cal.; Ogden, Utah; San Francisco and Tucson, Ariz., opened yesterday on a five-day eight-hour basis. Full time is six days the week of nine hours each.

BRYAN VISITS OLD FRIEND

Stops Over at Radford to Call on Ex-
Governor Tyler.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
RADFORD, VA., January 3.—Secretary of State Bryan, returning to the Capital from Asheville, where he spoke on New Year's Day, stopped over this evening for a call on his old friend, ex-Governor J. H. Tyler. Mr. Bryan was met by a crowd of town folks and the local military company. He arrived on the Memphis Special at Radford at 6:30, and left at 11 o'clock for Washington. He was accompanied by his grandson, John Bryan.

NEGRO VOTE DECISIONS

Supreme Court Expected to Pass on
"Grandfather" Clause.

WASHINGTON, January 3.—The Supreme Court of the United States is expected to hand down a large number of opinions to-morrow, when it reconvenes after the holiday recess.

FIRE IN JACKSONVILLE

Building in Which Weather Bureau Is
Located Destroyed.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., January 3.—Fire in the business district here early to-day practically destroyed the Dyal Upchurch Building, a six-story structure, in which was located the United States Weather Bureau. The loss is approximately \$150,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

START THE NEW YEAR RIGHT

By Using York River Line to Baltimore.
\$2.50 one way, \$4.50 R. T. 6:10 P. M.

SURE OF ULTIMATE GERMAN VICTORY

Imperial Chancellor, Dr. Von
Bethmann-Hollweg, Discusses
Many Phases of War.

BLAME ON GREAT BRITAIN

Feeling of His Government and
People Is Friendly to
Americans.

(Correspondence of Associated Press.)
BERLIN, December 14.—The Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, to-day discussed frankly with a correspondent of the Associated Press the Belgian relief situation, the contraband question, industrial Germany's sentiment toward her enemies and toward America, and the question of responsibility for the war, which he attributes to Great Britain.

"I did not want this war," he said, "in striking emphasis. 'We Germans do not cherish war.' Four months and a half of war have not passed lightly over the Chancellor. With grizzled, close-cropped beard, and in the uniform of a Lieutenant-general, he seemed much older than the scholarly, frock-coated statesman of the Reichstag debates. His face and eyes show signs of great strain.

He spoke with confidence of ultimate German victory, but in a way, expressive shrug of the shoulders was his answer to a query as to the possible duration of the war. He had only this afternoon received word that a young cavalry lieutenant had been badly wounded and captured in Poland.

The conversation turned first to news conditions, and thence to presenting the German viewpoint to American readers owing to the British and French control of the cables. "This is a growing daily in importance," he said, "and I regretted. He felt it a great injustice."

THINKS IT GREATEST BATTLE IN HISTORY

To a remark on how little was known abroad concerning Tannenberg, he rejoined quickly: "One of the greatest battles in the history of the world." "Is there any truth," he was asked, "in intimations that Germany is hampered by a lack of provisions to Belgium, and what is the attitude of your government toward the American relief work?"

"We are doing everything we can to assist it, and giving of our own supplies," he said. "We are very grateful to the Americans for it."

"We are very sorry for the Belgians. As to our attitude of Belgian neutrality, it has been seen in the Reichstag. You have seen the documents published in the North German Gazette, which show that Belgium had abandoned its own neutrality, and that Germany and France had arranged to violate Belgian neutrality long before the war."

As to contraband the Chancellor maintained that British regulations had been directed not so much at absolute contraband in war as at absolute contraband for German industries and at provisions with the idea of starving out and ruining Germany economically. Germany, he added, was prepared to meet the situation.

"You have been here and have seen conditions," he continued. "We have enough. We can get along. Copper, all British restrictions are not hurting neutral states more than they are Germany. They have affected the United States, have they not?"

He remarked that the feature of the war had been the adaptability of Germany. "You have seen that Germany has been readjusting her industries from peace purposes to the war. Oh, we have enough," he repeated, in dismissing the subject.

"What about financing the war?" "There is no trouble about that. I have noticed how liberally the first war loan was subscribed, and it will be the same with the next. We shall have funds enough to continue the war to the end."

"And when does Your Excellency think that will be?" "A shrug of the shoulders and a moment's hesitation preceded the answer. "Impossible to say. I hope it will not be long. We have good news from the east front. The situation there is favorable."

The conversation then turned to the various nations with which Germany is at war. The Chancellor said there seemed to be very little ill-feeling toward the French. On the contrary, he said, the French soldier is friendly with French soldiers, and he cherishes the French trait. The vendetta belongs to the past.

"I didn't want this war," he continued, with emphasis. "For the five years that I have sat here," he said, "couching the desk before him, I have labored steadily to develop a good understanding with England. In my day I told of these efforts. But all came to naught."

The Chancellor then went on to discuss his belief that the British government, by steadily encouraging the Russian war party to expect ultimate British support, had brought the war nearer and nearer.

ENDS INTERVIEW WHEN SUMMONED BY KAISER

At this point Colonel von Mutius, the Emperor's aide-de-camp, was announced. "Very sorry I cannot give you more time, but I have been summoned by the Kaiser," said the Chancellor. Before going, however, he found time to discuss the feeling in Germany toward the Americans.

There had been perhaps a few incidents in which Americans had suffered annoyance, he acknowledged, particularly in the earlier days of the war, and some Germans were not quick to realize that the language of the English also was spoken by 100,000,000 neutral Americans.

"War is war," he said, "and regrettable mistakes occasionally will occur. But the feeling of the government and the people here is friendly to Americans, and we hope they will understand that they are welcome guests."

Then referring briefly to charges of brutality by German soldiers, he concluded: "Our boys are not bad boys. They don't do such things."

ARTILLERY ENGAGEMENTS FROM SEA TO SWISS BORDER



War Orphans and Refugees in the Gare du Nord Station in Paris

NEW ORDER WILL CURTAIL RICHMOND MAIL TERMINAL

Department Directs Reduction of
Local Force From Fifteen to
Nine Men.

CHANGE EFFECTIVE TO-NIGHT

Growing Activities of Richmond
Terminal Will Be Abridged and
Business Transferred to Wash-
ington, Unless Action Is Taken.

Orders curtailing the operations of the railway mail terminal in this city, causing six high salaried men to be thrown out of employment and greatly reducing the importance of Richmond as a postal center, have been issued by the Post-Office Department. Unless local business men get together immediately and succeed in having the order rescinded, it will go into effect to-night, and the terminal, which has been growing daily in importance, will be sharply abridged.

The order came as a surprise to local officials. Postmaster Hay T. Thornton stated last night that he had not heard of it, and while Superintendent Valentine, of the railway mail terminal, admitted that such an order had been issued, he would not discuss it. From reliable authority, however, it was learned that the order was to effect to-night. Washington, it is said, will reap the benefit of the change.

ONLY EIGHT-SEVEN TERMINALS IN COUNTRY

There are only eight-seventy railway mail terminals in the country, and the fact that one was located here added to the importance of the city as a postal center. In the office here mail for Eastern Virginia and East Carolina, sent here from all sections, will work in bulk, was sorted out for distribution and was forwarded to its destination. The terminal also handled incoming parcel post in the same manner. The local office in forwarding outgoing parcel post matter.

Fifteen men were employed in the terminal, and its work was growing in growth and efficiency. It is a place, principally on account of the distribution of all 1-cent circular mail, which was added to its duties several months ago. The order, which becomes effective to-night, takes this work away from Richmond and gives it to the Washington office.

Richmond postal officials are unanimous in the opinion that the curtailment of the local terminal will work to the disadvantage of this city. Instead of permitting a branch of the service to expand, it will choke its growth and efficiency. It is held, however, that the local office can only work to the disadvantage of the local service. This, moreover, is without taking into consideration the monetary loss from the cutting off of Richmond from the terminal.

CONCERTED ACTION MAY PREVENT CURTAILMENT

Quick and concerted action may save the terminal. Senator Claude A. Swanson, as a member of the Congressional Post-Office Committee, may be of assistance, while all other Virginia representatives would have some weight with the department. The action, however, would have to be speedy, as the order is to be effective to-night. It would take considerable work to have it re-established.

The work of the Railway Mail Terminal is of great importance. It is a number of Southern cities large and commodious quarters have been established. In Atlanta, Dallas and other places as many as thirty men are employed. Greensboro, N. C. will be of more importance than Richmond in the Railway Mail Service, if the local office is curtailed, as it now has as many employees.

One of the reasons assigned for taking the circular distribution away from Richmond is that the work will be handled more expeditiously in Washington. If this is true, it is pointed out that other Virginia cities in North Carolina could be handled better in Richmond, which has the finest dispatching facilities in either State.

By the same token, the Richmond office could easily be developed until it is dispatching all circular matter for Virginia, North Carolina, Eastern Georgia and Florida. Certainly, railroad men point out, this city would have better dispatching facilities for these States than Washington has.

THORNTON EXPRESSES REGRET AT NEW ORDER

Postmaster Thornton, while not having any official connection with the terminal, which is under the supervision of the Railway Mail Service, said last night that he would be sorry to see its work curtailed.

"The terminal, in my opinion, is a very essential thing for Richmond," he said. "I would hate to see it go. I believe that its future will be hurt by any curtailment now. It adds to the importance of Richmond as a postal center, and the business."

SPECIAL PRAYERS SAID FOR SUCCESS OF ALLIES

Large Congregations Crowd London
Churches for Observance of In-
tercession Day.

FOUR SERVICES AT ST. PAUL'S

Sermon by Bishop of London—Hun-
dreds Take Part in Mass, Provided
for Use in War Time, at West-
minster Cathedral.

LONDON, January 3 (3:37 P. M.).—Large congregations who crowded London churches to-day for observance of Intercession Day, offered special prayers for the allied arms, and in remembrance of those who have fallen. Four services were held at St. Paul's Cathedral. The first, at 3 A. M., was conducted by the Right Rev. Arthur Ingram, Bishop of London. The great cathedral was thronged throughout the day. Westminster Abbey also had a large attendance. The sermon there was by Archdeacon Wilberforce.

At all the Church of England's places of worship a special form of Service was used. At Westminster Cathedral hundreds took part in the special mass provided for use in war time. Similar services also were held throughout the British Isles and in the overseas dominions.

PRAYERS FOR ULTIMATE VICTORY FOR ALLIES

ROME, January 3 (2:10 P. M.).—Special prayers were said to-day in all English churches in Italy for the ultimate victory of the allies. In the Chapel of the English College, Cardinal Gasquet and the new British minister to the Vatican, Sir Henry Howard, participated in the communion service. No member of the British embassy to the Quirinal, however, was present at any service. It also was remarked that the rector and vice-rector of the Irish College did not participate in the service nor attend the reception given by Cardinal Gasquet in honor of Sir Henry Howard.

FIRE LOSS OF \$1,000,000

North Philadelphia and Camden, N. J.,
Scene of Destructive Blazes.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., January 3.—Two fires caused more than \$1,000,000 damage to-day in Philadelphia and Camden, Pennsylvania. Railroad trains were derailed shortly after 5 o'clock, a half by the flames, which destroyed a lumber yard and seventeen dwellings in North Philadelphia, while traffic on the Philadelphia and Reading road was held up for some time. The fire, which was discovered in a lumber yard and damaged a lumber yard and the John Dialogue shipbuilding plant. Four firemen were injured at Camden and fifty overcome by smoke in this city.

The origin of the fire in North Philadelphia, where more than \$500,000 damage was done, is unknown. Planes were discovered shortly after 5 o'clock in the lumber yard. Twenty-one companies were engaged there, while four others went to the assistance of the Camden fire department.

A lighted cigarette is believed to have started the fire in the Camden railroad station. Four parlor cars and twenty-one passenger coaches were destroyed, and the locomotives could pull them from the burning building.

HOME FROM EUROPEAN WAR

United States Artillery Officers Saw
Fighting With Allies.

WASHINGTON, January 3.—Lieutenants F. W. Honeycutt and E. St. John Greble, Jr., Third Field Artillery, have returned from Europe, where they have been acting as observers with the French and British armies. They went originally to Europe with the relief from Canada, but were ordered to remain in France in order to observe the operations of the field artillery.

Their reports, which will shortly be filed with the War Department, will give a valuable insight into the use of field artillery by the allies. Both officers were frequently on the firing line and had splendid opportunities to watch the work of the field artillery.

MISTAKEN FOR SPIES

American and Briton Under Arrest for
a Time in Italy.

ROME, January 3.—The careful watch maintained by governmental order upon all foreigners and their actions resulted in a somewhat unusual incident yesterday, when Dr. Ashby, director of the British School, and Mr. Van Buren, librarian of the American Academy here, while wandering along the Corso, were mistaken for German spies and arrested.

They were brought to Rome and taken to police headquarters. There a misunderstanding was quickly cleared away and the men were released.

ENGLAND 'SOLE ARBITER' IS QUESTION AT ISSUE

This Country Must Contest Assumed
Right to Pass on What Is
Contraband.

AMBASSADOR PAGE REPORTS

He Tells State Department of "Feeling
in England" on Subject of
Neutral Ships and Cargoes—Ex-
plicit Declaration Being Prepared.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
WASHINGTON, January 3.—Walter Page, the American ambassador at London, has made a preliminary report to the State Department relating principally to the feeling in England, on the subject of neutral ships and neutral cargoes, and the expected communication from the United States on the acute question of what is or is not legitimately contraband of war.

It is learned on unquestionable authority to-night from an official familiar with Ambassador Page's communication, that the United States must now "contest" the assumed right of Great Britain to be the arbiter of contraband of war and of the right to transfer over night articles from the conditional contraband list to the actual contraband list.

FLAGRANT CASE OF COPPER SEIZED

This official said that in addition to the charge of "overnight" changes in the status of conditional contraband, there is the flagrant case of Great Britain's seizure of the American copper cargo on the Dutch ship, Neurdam, without "in previous declaration as to copper and, in fact, without any declaration or notification to this government of any kind whatever."

It is admitted now by the State Department that a valuable opportunity was overlooked in this first case. The British ambassador came to the State Department many days after the seizure had been made, but merely said to the charge of "overnight" changes in the status of conditional contraband, there is the flagrant case of Great Britain's seizure of the American copper cargo on the Dutch ship, Neurdam, without "in previous declaration as to copper and, in fact, without any declaration or notification to this government of any kind whatever."

All the officials agree to-night that the note which has been made public is of secondary importance compared with the communication which will take issue with Great Britain as to her right to practically to declare all articles of commerce contraband of war and conditional contraband of war.

"We will have the opportunity," said a State Department official, to reveal our attitude on contraband, the moment Sir Edward Grey, as we expect, asks us to apply our view to the case, for instance, of the Kronland or the John De. Rockefeller, or the Pacific Ocean cases in which cargoes of coal were seized after Great Britain had transferred 'fuel' to the absolute contraband list.

WILL QUOTE GREAT BRITAIN

"Our reply ought to be conclusive as we shall be able to quote Great Britain against herself. For instance, the Marquis of Lansdowne, attacking Russia's attitude (which is now the attitude of Great Britain), said to the Russian Foreign Office during the Russo-Japanese War:

"His Majesty's government (England's) felt themselves bound to reserve their right by also protesting against a doctrine that it is for the belligerents to decide what articles are as a matter of course, and without reference to other consideration, to be declared as contraband of war."

In the absence of Mr. Bryan, most of the officials pointed out to-night that it will not do for Great Britain to declare that copper is contraband simply because she suspects, while Italy denies that copper is bound to get across the Alps into Germany. The same way it will not do for Great Britain to say that Denmark imports more of than she ought to import, or that the other Scandinavian countries are importing more rubber, rose turpentine, woolen manufactures than is normal, especially when these allegations are denied by those countries, and more especially when the countries have agreed to embargo such cargoes.

These officials say that Great Britain will be called upon to prove justification for her action by means of previous articles.

HER OWN DECLARATION IGNORED AND ABOLISHED

The British records at the State Department show that Great Britain, ignoring and abolishing her own declaration of London, issued four orders in council, August 4, 1914; August 12, 1914; September 21 and October 29, 1914.

FEW YARDS GAINED PROVE COSTLY TO ATTACKING FORCE

Occasional Infantry Clashes
Between Opposing
Armies.

ADVANCES AND REPULSES REPORTED BY BOTH SIDES

In East, Germans Occupy Im-
portant Russian Positions
at Borjomo.

NO HEADWAY ELSEWHERE

Extremely Rainy Weather Prevents
Operations on Large
Scale.

Reports From East Greatly at Variance

No decisive engagements are noted in last official communications issued by the various governments. The situation in Belgium and Northern France has not changed materially in several weeks past, while from the east the reports are at variance.

From Petrograd it is announced that the Russians have successfully repulsed the German attacks on the Buzura and Rawa Rivers, while the Germans announce the capture of Borjomo, a strong Russian point of support, in which 1,000 prisoners were taken, and that to the east of the Rawa River the German attack is proceeding steadily.

Newspaper dispatches forecast possible grave happenings in the Balkans. The revolutionary situation in Albania is said to have grown much worse, and it is declared that the efforts of the Balkan states to secure the neutrality of Bulgaria apparently have not met with complete success, and that Greece, Serbia and Roumania are preparing for eventualities.

Concession may be enforced in Great Britain. This was intimated in a speech made by Thomas J. Macnamara, parliamentary secretary to the admiralty, referring to men without dependents who have not enlisted, he said: "If they think they are going to enjoy a life of freedom at the other fellow's expense, they won't enjoy it much longer."

Pope Benedict is hopeful that during January many wounded soldiers incapable of further fighting will be returned to their home countries. Most of the belligerents have agreed to the Pope's request for exchange of such prisoners.

Great Britain has notified the United States that seized cargoes of turpentine and rosin and copper shipped before they were placed on the contraband list have been or will be paid for.

No cargoes for Italy, it is announced, have been held since December 4.

LONDON, January 3 (10:30 P. M.).—The extremely rainy winter, the worst Europe has experienced in years, has caused floods in the river valleys of the Continent which have prevented any operations on a large scale on the western battle front and seriously interfered with the line of communication there have been heavy artillery engagements from the sea to the Swiss border, and occasional attacks by the infantry of the opposing armies, which, when not repulsed, have added a few yards to the territory in the possession of the attacking force, but have always proved costly adventures.

The French gained a little ground between Albert and Roye, just north of the point where the line turns eastward, and east of Rheims and southwest of Verdun, where attempts to make untenable the German positions at St. Mihiel and the Meuse, are proceeding slowly. They also have made some advance in Alsace, but have suffered a repulse to the northwest of St. Mihiel.

In the east the Germans have captured the important Russian positions at Borjomo, but elsewhere have been unable to make headway. The Russians, as defenders of well-fortified positions, are aided by muddy roads, which hinder the German movements.

The Austrians claimed to have checked the Russian advance near Gorlice, on the South Galician Railway, but apparently the battle there has not yet been concluded.

The Russians have taken the Austrian positions near Uzkok Pass, which should open another entrance for them through the Carpathians into Hungary, while the Austrian retreat in Bukovina is described by the Russians as a rout.

TURKS CROSS RUSSIAN BORDER IN CAUCASUS

The Turks have crossed the Russian border in the Caucasus, and, according to Constantinople dispatches, have defeated the Russian garrison at Ardahan. They are, however, displaying anxiety for their remaining possessions in Europe by feverishly fortifying the whole coast line. What they fear is not disclosed, for it is considered hardly possible for the allies to land a sufficient force to prove a menace to them. It is pos-